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# DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS.

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WEDNESDAY August 25th, 1948.

The Unification of Arab commands.

The Unification of the Iraqi and Arab Legion Commands and the possible unification of all the Arab commands continue to be the top story of the day in the Arabic press.

Al Misri writes: "We learned that H.E. Izzahim Al Pachachi, Prime Minister of Iraq, had drafted an important project which includes several proposals concerning the attitude which he believes should be adopted in Palestine by the Arab governments politically and militarily. His Excellency has submitted copies of this project to Nokrashi Pasha, Azzam Pasha, and the Prime Ministers of Syria, Lebanon, and Transjordan, and asked that it should be submitted to the Arab League Political Committee at its coming meeting which is expected to take place in the first week of September".

Al Misri then goes on to say that the Iraqi gentleman had long talks yesterday with Chief of the Royal Cabinet Ibrahim Abdul Hady Pasha, Prime Minister Nokrashi Pasha, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Khashaba Pasha.

Sheikh Yussuf Yassine, Deputy Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, was asked by Al Misri if Al Pachachi intended to visit Riad in connection with the subjects which were being discussed at present in Cairo by the Iraqi and Egyptian Prime Ministers. Sheikh Yassine replied: "Any Arab capital represents all the Arab countries. We have full knowledge of the discussions you refer to".

Al Misri's Beirut correspondent says that it is almost certain that the Iraqi, Transjordanian, Syrian, and Lebanese Commands will be unified as soon as Al Pachachi arrives in Beirut. The paper's Damascus correspondent writes: "Important discussions are taking place at present between Janil Mardam Boy (Syrian P.M.) and Riad Al Solh Boy (Lebanese P.M.) concerning the unification of the Syrian and Lebanese Commands and the means by which this unification may take place."

Al Misri also publishes the following stories: Damascus August 24 (A.N.A.) - Commenting on the unification of the Iraqi and Transjordan army commands the Syrian Prime

Return to (A.N.A.)

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the administration in that Arab country.

"The Palestinian campaign is going to be long and bitter. The Palestinian problem will be solved only by the sword and we must make up our minds that the war in Palestine will not end in a few weeks or few months. The establishment of an Arab government in Palestine will ease the burden on the Arab armies and show the world that the Arabs of Palestine are mature politically".----

Al Ikhwan's article is headlined: "An Arab command and the struggle of the people". The daily refers to the paragraph in the Brotherhood's manifesto of August 7th in which it urged the formation of an Arab government in Palestine. It then goes on to say: "The formation of an Arab government in Palestine is not a new proposal. The Arab League has approved of the idea and formed some kind of administration in Palestine which has been unable to discharge its duties as yet.

"The Arab governments will continue to be subjected to unfair decisions by the Security Council and will also continue to face obstacles in its attempt to cleanse Palestine of the Zionist vermin. There is nothing left for the Palestinian Arabs to do but to take arms against the Zionist gangs and defend their own homes. The Arab Higher Committee must put the Palestinian home in order quickly and recruit volunteers under a Palestinian command to fight the Jews immediately. The Arab League should give every support to such a movement".

Sheikh Hassan Al Banna calls on  
Al Pachachi.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimoun reports that President of the Moslem Brotherhood Society Sheikh Hassan Al Banna, paid a visit yesterday to Iraqi Prime Minister Al Pachachi to talk to him about the present situation in Palestine "and the necessity of putting a stop to the yielding by the Arab countries to pressure by big countries". He assured the Iraqi Prime Minister of the readiness of the Arab people to sacrifice everything for Palestine's sake, concludes the paper.

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Akher Sa'a explains why Egypt entered  
into the Palestinian war.

Akher Sa'a, the pro-government weekly, writes: "It is wrong for any person to think that Egypt's interest in the Palestinian problem is due to a sense of duty or to blood ties. If this were the case Egypt would not have done anything beyond threatening to fight, without actually going into war. But the main reason which prompted Egypt to sacrifice everything to save Palestine is the fact that Palestine is Egypt's first line of defence. In fact Egypt would be the first Arab country to suffer if the Zionists succeed in establishing a state of their own in Palestine.

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"The Zionists will not be satisfied with a small state surrounded from all sides by hostile Arab countries. Such a state would be like a concentration camp or a prison. They aim therefore at controlling the whole of the Arab world, Egypt, being the biggest and richest Arab country, would be the first target".

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Akher Sa'la also writes: Fares Al Khoury has been shouting at the top of his voice till he was blue in the face urging the Arab governments to cancel the oil concessions. He has on several occasions pointed out to the Arab governments that nothing would sober America up better than the cancellation of the oil concessions. Everytime Al Khoury brought up the subject, the responsible Arabs replied: "We care nothing about the oil. We are prepared to sacrifice every drop of oil we have for the sake of Palestine". But these leaders make many promises and do nothing.

"Some Arabs defend the attitude of the Saudi Government which is reluctant to cancel the oil concessions by saying that the Saudi government gets about 150 million dollars yearly in oil royalties while its yearly income from the pilgrimage season does not exceed thirty five million dollars. They also point out that these two revenues are Saudi Arabia's only sources of income. May we ask: What expenses does Saudi Arabia have? On what does she spend all this money? We do not know. Perhaps someone will be able to tell us".

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Mr Ambassador's arrival in Egypt.

The arrival of H.E. Mr Griffis in Egypt yesterday August 24th is given publicity by all the Arabic newspapers. There are no comments so far, but the papers refer to His Excellency's arrival at Alexandria and publish photographs of him, saying that he refused to make any statement before he submitted his letters of credentials to His Majesty.

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Emir of Fazzan asks for the establishment of an Arab government in his country.

Al Ahram reports that the Arab League received recently detailed information about the situation in Libya. According to these reports, Al Sayed Ahmed Seif Al Nasr, Emir of Fazzan, asked the Foreign Ministers' Deputies who went to North Africa to investigate the question of the former Italian colonies to persuade the French authorities to permit the establishment of an Islamic Arab government in Fazzan. The Emir complained that the administration of that region is in the hands of two French officers who never consult him.

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Al Ahram also reports that according to reports received by the Arab League, the inhabitants of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica insist on the appointment of Al Sinooussi as Sultan of the whole of Libya.

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Oil Concessions.

"The Arabs and the struggle among the big nations. The United Nations Headquarters should be moved away from Zionist influence".

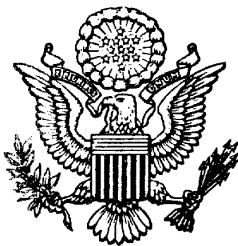
Under the above heading, Al Misri quotes a spokesman of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as saying: "The main question which occupies the attention of the Egyptian government at present is the struggle between the Eastern and Western blocs. Egypt will adopt a certain attitude which is prompted by her own interests rather than any other consideration. The Arab League's political Committee will meet in the first few days of September and the first question to be discussed by the Committee's members will be the attitude which should be adopted by the Arab governments at the coming U.N. Session at Paris."

Asked if Egypt will object to the U.N. Secretariat continuing to be located in New York where it falls under the influence of the Zionists, the spokesman replied: "The Arabs will not miss this opportunity to state their viewpoint, and to object to an arrangement which arouses their fears".

Al Misri then goes on to say: "We learned from official sources that the Egyptian government had discussed this matter with other Arab governments and they are all agreed that Geneva should be made the permanent headquarters of the United Nations. India, Iran, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Turkey, and Greece, have notified the Egyptian government of their support for the Egyptian viewpoint. It is also expected that this move will be supported by Great Britain, France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Union of South Africa, and Ecuador.

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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

## MORNING PAPERS.

THURSDAY August 26th, 1948.

"The Arab League asks the Arab countries to review their relations with Italy".

Under the above heading, Al Ahram writes: "The Arab League has taken its first practical step towards defining its policy towards the foreign countries in the light of the attitude adopted by some countries when the Palestinian question was discussed by the Security Council.

"The Arab League sent to the Arab governments a note asking them to review their relations with Italy because of the reasons stated in the note, the text of which reads as follows:

"The Arab League Secretariat heard from various sources that the Zionists were using Italy as a center for the smuggling of persons, weapons, and goods to Palestine. This smuggling is not done secretly, but takes place openly. Italian harbours, especially Genoa, are packed with Jewish and non-Jewish ships which sail to Jewish controlled ports in Palestine. Maritime companies advertise in the newspapers the dates on which their ships sail to Tel Aviv and Haifa under the sight and hearing of the Italian government.

"The Italian government's approval of these actions conflict with the friendly relations existing between the Arab countries and Italy and must necessarily make the Arab countries review their relations with Italy".

Al Ahram then goes on to say: "It is understood in official Arab circles that the Arab diplomatic representatives in Italy have already drawn the attention of the Italian government to such acts which show that the Italian authorities are openly helping the Zionists.

"It was expected that the International Mediator would intervene to prevent the ships which came from Italy from docking in Palestinian harbours, but it was discovered that these ships reached the Palestinian shores and unloaded their cargoes.

"It is understood that if the Arab countries do not take the desired decision unilaterally, the political Committee will take the decision which must be carried out by the League members".

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THURSDAY August 26th, 1948.

The Palestinian question as  
reviewed by the Arabic press.

Al Ahram reports that the Spanish Minister in Egypt met Abdol Rahman Azzam Pasha "in connection with Spain's attitude towards the Arabs and her sincere desire to gain their friendship". The Pasha also saw yesterday the Pakistani and Iranian Ambassadors in Egypt to discuss with them matters pertaining to the Palestinian question, says Al Ahram.

The same daily reports that the Arab League's Secretary General sent a note to the Mediator asking him to investigate the harm done to the Arabs of Palestine by the Jews. The Mediator replied in writing that his observers were merely concerned about the violation of the truce and that to conduct the investigations demanded by the League would entail the recruitment of new officials. Moreover, said the mediator, he must receive specific instructions from the Security Council before he conducts such investigations. "I therefore advise the Arab governments, if they so desire, to raise the matter before the Security Council and ask that a commission be appointed to investigate this question. I would be prepared to help this commission if the Security Council asks me to", said Bernadotte is his reply to Azzam Pasha.

The Arabic newspapers continue to show interest in the unification of the Arab Commands. Al Misri reports that the Iraqi Prime Minister Al Pachachi has finished his talks with Prime Minister Nokrashi Pasha and that the Syrian and Lebanese Commands are expected to be unified shortly.

Lebanese and Syrian Prime Ministers  
deny peace talks with Jews.

Al Misri's Beirut and Damascus correspondents report that Riad Al Solh Bey and Jamil Mardam Bey issued statements denying Shertock's allegations that the Jews and Arabs were discussing peace terms at present. Jamil Mardam designated Shertock's allegations as "fantastic and complete fabrication". Riad Al Solh said: "My country has not and will not negotiate with the thing called the state of Israel".

The Baghdad correspondent of Al Misri reports that he had an interview with Iraqi Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Al Rawy Pasha, in which he said that Iraq would not send oil to Haifa until the Jews evacuated it.



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Al Misri paints a moving picture  
of the misery of the Arab refugees.

Al Misri's Amman correspondent sent his paper a lengthy description of the terrible conditions under which the Arab refugees at Beer Zeit (Transjordan) lived. The article occupies four columns.

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Heikal Pasha's interesting statement on Government policy.

Al Ahram publishes a letter sent to it by President of the Senate Hussein Heikal Pasha in which he complained about the manner in which some Arabic newspapers reported his refusal to head the Egyptian delegation to the coming session of the U.N. Assembly. The letter is rather ambiguous in parts and the first half of it does not make intelligent reading, but the second half is quite clear and interesting. It reads: "The Minister of Foreign affairs should head the delegation to the United Nations especially this year seeing that the opinions which I defended before the Assembly last year may conflict with the present policy of the Egyptian government. Some of the questions which will be examined by the Assembly this year were examined by it last year, such as Palestine, the presence of foreign troops in Greece, and the independence of Korea. I adopted last year an attitude towards these questions which may differ from the present policy of the Egyptian government. It is better therefore, under the circumstances, that the delegation should be headed by a person who is not bound by a professed policy".

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Libya's case before the United Nations.  
Arab circles worried about America's attitude.

Under the above heading, Al Assas writes: "Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha received at his offices yesterday August 25th Dr. Mohamed Fouad Shukry, the advisor to the Libyan Liberation Committee, and Sheikh Al Hady Al Mosalati, member of the Committee. Both gentlemen are leaving for Cyrenaica and Tripolitania.

"They submitted a memorandum to Azzam Pasha in which they described the situation in Libya and stated that all the Libyan parties, without exception, wanted to have Emir Sinoussi king of a united Libya. They also discussed with Azzam Pasha the attitude which will be adopted by the Arab delegations at the U.N. Assembly meeting when the Four Deputy Foreign Ministers submit their report on the future of the Italian colonies.

"Preliminary reports show that Britain will support the Arab viewpoint and fulfil her promises to Emir Al Sinoussi who served together with his tribes the allied cause during the war. The Russian government also supports Libya's desire

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to become independent in order to prevent Britain and the U.S.A. from securing military bases in Tripolitania.

"America's attitude is not clear, however. Responsible American quarters say that their government will agree to any solution approved by the United Nations. But Arab circles are worried about that country's attitude seeing that she adopted a hostile attitude towards the Palestinian question and seeing that her foreign policy is directed by the Zionists".

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Al Ikhwan claims Egypt lost her honour on August 26th, 1936.

There are practically no editorials in the Arabic press concerning the twelveth anniversary of the conclusion of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance. Al Ikhwan is the only paper to draw attention to this anniversary by publishing a short editorial headlined "26th of August. A day hated by the Egyptians", in which it claims that Egypt lost her honour on August 26th, 1936 when she signed the treaty of alliance with Great Britain.

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"The Truce war".

Under the above heading Al Mussawar publishes an editorial by Fikry Abaza Bey in which he says that the Arabs are losing more by the Palestinian truce than by actual war. "This is indeed a strange truce. It has no aim, no time-limit, and no conditions", says the writer. "It is war in which five deadly weapons are used against us, namely:

- 1 - The propaganda weapon. The Jews control most of the world broadcasting stations and the American and European press. They succeeded in persuading the world that they are the victims of Arab aggression, poor things!
- 2 - The diplomatic weapon. The State of Israel is gaining ground everyday. It would not surprise us if more countries recognize it in the near future.
- 3 - The weapon of military and financial preparations.
- 4 - The fifth column in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt.
- 5 - The weapon of intrigue and making trouble among the Arab countries.

"We would like to ask the Arab leaders: How could you have accepted such a truce? Where are we heading? We either favour war or peace. We must make up our minds. This truce is more harmful than war".

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Al Mussawar says Britain may veto Israel's application for U.N. membership.

Al Mussawar, the important pictorial weekly, says that Israel is expected to try hard to join the United Nations but Britain is expected to veto her application for membership.

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Under the headline: "The new American Ambassador", Akhbar El Yom writes: "On the occasion of the arrival of the new American Ambassador, Mr Griffis, to Egypt, we may mention that he is single and very rich. He refused to live in the house of the former Ambassador preferring hotel life. He therefore decided to stay at Mena House.

"The American Embassy has begun to build a house for the Ambassador inside the Embassy compound at Garden City.

"The Ambassador said that he sailed from New York to England on the Queen Mary and from Genoa to Egypt on the Egyptian ship The Khodive Ismail, and that he preferred the Egyptian ship to the English ship. He said to the officers of the ship when it reached Alexandria: "When I meet Abboud Pasha I shall express my gratitude and admiration for this Egyptian ship".

Hoikal Pasha versus the government.  
(See also the reviews of August 27th and 26th).

The papers continue to show interest in the statement made by Hoikal Pasha in a letter to Al Ahrām in which he said that he did not wish to head the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations because he held different views from those of the Egyptian government.

Akhbar El Yom says that Hoikal Pasha's complaint is not really directed against the Egyptian government but at Khashaba Pasha, the Foreign Minister who is at the same time a member of the party which Hoikal Pasha heads. The weekly adds that it is a pity that the two Pashas do not cooperate as a rift in the Liberal Constitutional party is bound to weaken the present Cabinet.

Al Misri quotes a "high political source" as saying to it that the choice of Khashaba Pasha as head of the Egyptian delegate is unfortunate as the man can never make up his mind on anything. He cited the case of the recent Sudan negotiations between Khashaba Pasha and British Ambassador Sir Ronald Campbell and said that it was due to the Pasha's reluctance to take a decision that the negotiations failed. One must therefore expect that Khashaba Pasha will also behave in a similar way at the U.N. Assembly, said "the high source".

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## MORNING PAPERS.

SATURDAY August 28th, 1948.

### Arab Affairs.

Iraqi P.M. proposes the establishment of three commands under an Egyptian High Command.

Al Misri, the important Wafdist daily which is known for its scoops, reports that Muzahim Al Pachachi, the Iraqi Prime Minister who is visiting Egypt at present has proposed to the Egyptian government the establishment of three commands under an Egyptian High Command.

The three commands are:

- 1 - The Iraqi and Transjordanian forces. The British officers serving in the Transjordanian forces are to be given long leave or asked to resign their commissions.
- 2 - The Syrian and Lebanese forces.
- 3 - The Egyptian, Saudi, Libyan, and Yemenite forces if the last three elect to unify their commands with the Egyptian command. If not then the Egyptian forces alone.

All three commands are to be put under the High Command of an Egyptian officer on whose staff the three proposed commands will be represented.

Al Misri then goes on to say: "His Excellency proposes also that Egypt should continue to lead the Arab countries politically because of her resources, the size of her army, and the part she played in the Palestinian campaign. The Iraqi Prime Minister even goes a step further. He proposes the election of Egypt to the membership of the Security Council in Syria's place, and intimated his readiness to visit the Arab capitals to persuade their governments to agree to his proposals.

Azzam Pasha makes an important statement to Al Misri.

Al Misri publishes the text of an important interview with Secretary General of the Arab League Azzam Pasha in which he said: "The Arab League Political Committee will meet in the first week of September. I shall contact Nokrashi Pasha to-morrow (August 28th) to fix the date and place of the meeting and then notify the Arab governments".

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"Asked if the Political Committee will discuss the question of establishing an Arab government in Palestine, the Pasha said: "The Arab administration in Palestine is in existence and we are going to strengthen it so that it may take over the reigns of government in Palestine after it is purified of the Zionist gangs".

Asked if the story concerning Al Pachachi's proposal for the establishment of three Arab commands under an Egyptian High Command is correct, the Pasha replied: "All the Arab countries proposed this step with great emphasis".

Azzam Pasha also commented on the news that the Arab countries may support Egypt's election to the membership of the Security Council, by saying: "All the Arab countries are agreed on this point. The carrying out of this proposal depends on Egypt's consent."

Heidar Pasha as C in C Arab armies?

Akhbar El Yom writes: "It is a fact that some Arab countries proposed at one time that all the Arab armies should be put under the command of an Egyptian officer namely Ferik Heidar Pasha. But Egypt preferred to continue being responsible for her own command but at the same time she welcomed the coordination of the war effort in Palestine among the Egyptian, Iraqi, and Transjordanian forces."

Other news.

Akhbar El Yom writes: "It is rumoured in the Arab countries that Sheikh Hassan Al Banna may personally lead an army of volunteers in an attack on Jerusalem. Official circles, however, deny the rumour."

"Wassif Ghali Pasha declined the government's invitation to join the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations next month".

"The Egyptian delegation to the U.N. Assembly will include Adly Andraous Bey (Chief of the European section at the Palace), Abdel Fattah Amr Pasha (Egypt's Ambassador to London), Ahmed Tharwat Bey (Egypt's Ambassador to Paris), Mahmud Fawzy Bey (Egypt's permanent delegate to Lake Success) Dr. Bahgat Badawi Bey, Abdel Hakim Al Rifai Bey, Taha Al Sayed Nasr Bey, Hassan Baghdadadi, Abdel Monem Mustafa Bey, and Wahid Raafat Bey. Khashaba Pasha will head the delegation".

Mohamed Ali Aliouba Pasha will be appointed Egyptian Ambassador to Pakistan".

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SATURDAY August 28th, 1948."Why we fight".

Under the above heading, Akhbar El Yom publishes an editorial in which it says that the Egyptian lives and money sacrificed in the Palestinian campaign were not wasted. Egypt entered into the war in order to prove to the world that she means what she says. The war made Egypt alive to the necessity of completing her defence program, says the weekly.

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"A French newspaper says: Nokrashi Pasha is a dictator and the Egyptians spit at the Europeans and Americans".

Under the above heading, Akhbar El Yom publishes a complete resumé of an article written by the famous French writer Portinax in the France Soir in which he says that Egypt is heading towards an era of terrorism and destruction similar to the era from which she was saved by British occupation in 1882. The Wafd party has boycotted the parliamentary elections in 1945 and Nokrashi Pasha found it possible then to establish a dictatorial regime in Egypt. On May 15th and 16th this year, when martial law was declared in Egypt, Nokrashi Pasha ordered the arrest of some 500 Wafdists and communists, as well as 500 Jews. There are 20 French nationals in Egyptian jails at present, alleges Portinax. A man was arrested in Egypt because he was seen throwing an empty bottle in the muddy Nile. The Europeans and Americans are beaten up and spit at in the streets. Foreigners in Egypt are living in virtual hell, continues the writer who concludes by saying that the only way to save Egypt from barbarism is for France, England, and America to take combined military action against Egypt.

Akhbar El Yom comments on the story by saying that Portinax is a liar.

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British army emancipates Egyptian women.

Akhbar El Yom agitates against British troops in Egypt by alleging in all seriousness that a number of British soldiers supported by British tanks raided a farm near Ismailia (the Suez Canal zone) and took two veils belonging to the farmer's harem. The weekly goes so far as to publish the story under glaring headline which reads: "British soldiers steal two veils. British tanks covers the thieves' retreat".

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Nahas Pasha calls for revolution.

The Arabic press reports that the Wafd party issued a manifesto concerning the local political situation as well as the Palestinian question. The censor, however, prohibited

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SATURDAY August 28th, 1948.

the publication of the manifesto.

Akhbar El Yom, the pro-government weekly, explains that the censor took this action because in his manifesto, Nahas Pasha called on the Egyptians to revolt against the present government. Nahas Pasha is said to have stated in the manifesto that if a government in any country in the world committed the mistakes which were committed by Nokrashi Pasha's government, it would not have been permitted to remain in office for one moment.

Akhbar El Yom concludes by saying that the Egyptian government should not prohibit the publication of the manifesto, as the Egyptians are no longer impressed by the absurd Wafdist manifestos.

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MORNING PAPERS

SUNDAY September 12th, 1948

MONDAY September 13th, 1948

SUNDAY September 12, 1948

"The American Ambassador pays a visit to the President of the Chamber of Deputies"

Under the above heading, Al Assas (official organ of the Saadist party) writes: "His Excellency the U.S. Ambassador in Egypt went to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday noon (September 11th) and paid a visit to His Excellency Mohamed Hamed Gouda, the Chamber's President, to make his acquaintance."

"We learned that the discussion between the American Ambassador and the President was connected with political and Economic questions. The Ambassador repeated what he had said at the press conference which he held last week about his being a business man and very interested in consolidating economic relations between his country and Egypt. The Ambassador listened to details concerning the difficulties which face trade between the two countries because of the rarity of the dollar and the restrictions imposed on it. He also discussed several solutions to these difficulties and it is expected that they (the solutions) will bear fruit."

"The tourism question was given some attention during this meeting. The Ambassador revealed that a large number of Americans would like to visit Egypt. His Excellency will meet the Minister of Commerce on Tuesday September 14th to discuss with him the means to ensure for the American tourists safety and complete enjoyment of Egypt's weather and sights."

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An Arab country proposes the appointment of another Secretary General of the Arab League beside Azzam Pasha

Al Misri reports that the representatives of a certain Arab country have submitted to the Political Committee a proposal to the effect that another Secretary General of the Arab League beside Azzam Pasha, who is weighed under with work, should be appointed. One Secretary General may then attend to the internal problems of the Arab countries, and the other with the foreign questions. Riad Al Solh Bey and Fares Al Khoury Bey are mentioned as possible candidates and it is expected that the



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SUNDAY September 12th, 1948

Political Committee will discuss this matter at the next session, says Al Misri.

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The Egyptian government prosecutes twelve companies for failing to comply with the Companies Law

Al Assas reports that the Egyptian authorities have prosecuted twelve companies which failed to comply with the Companies Law. The trial will take place during this month. Article 4 of the law in question states that at least 40 per cent of the number of the directors of any company operating in Egypt should be Egyptians, explains the daily. The twelve companies which were prosecuted have so far failed to execute this article.

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Pakistan's Minister of Finance invited to attend Political Committee meeting

It is interesting to note that Al Ahram reports that Pakistan's Minister of Finance who is visiting Egypt at present was invited to attend the Arab League's Political Committee meeting of September 12th.

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Political activities in the Sudan intensified

Al Ahram devotes no less than two columns to Sudan affairs in its issue of today's date (September 12th). The daily's Khartoum correspondent says that the Sudan government believes that the Egyptian delegation at the United Nations may raise the Sudan question at the coming session. The Sudanese authorities have therefore forwarded pamphlets and documents to the British government for distribution among the Assembly members at the opportune moment.

The same daily reports that the Independence Front has decided to send a delegation to Paris to be on hand should the Sudan question be discussed by the Assembly. It is also said that the Sudanese delegation in Cairo as well as the Separatists may send representatives to Paris for the same purpose, reports Al Ahram. The Sudanese parties which favor unity with Egypt have also decided to send a delegation to Paris, says the correspondent who complains that if many Sudanese delegations go to Paris the United Nations will form the impression that the Sudan has not yet matured politically.

Al Ahram also reports that the election of the Legislative Council (parliament) will take place on November 15th, but it is interesting to note that there is no mention in Al Ahram's story of alleged persecution by the Sudan authorities of the Sudanese who favor unity with Egypt.

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SUNDAY September 12th, 1948

The death of Sir Mohamed Jinnah

The top story of September 12th in the Arabic press is undoubtedly the death of the world famous statesman, Sir Mohamed Ali Jinnah, Pakistan's Governor-General. The Arabic newspapers devote several columns to the story and practically every newspaper publishes an editorial praising the patriotism and statesmanship of this gentleman. Al Ikhwan Al Muslimun designates the loss as a "terrible calamity which befell the Islamic world".

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Slashing attack by Al Ikhwan  
on Hindustan

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimun prints an editorial in which it comments on Hindustan's invasion of Hyderabad territory in specially strong language. Under the headline: "Tyranny", the paper says that the cowardly nation of Hindustan which has a population of 400 millions has attacked the peaceful nation of Hyderabad which has a population of a few millions. "The Lord will crush the tyrants", concludes Al Ikhwan.

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MONDAY September 13th, 1948

Charter states clearly that the Arab League may have only one Secretary General and that Azzam Pasha is appointed to this post. Al Misri today devotes a short editorial to praising the accomplishments of Azzam Pasha. "He richly deserves the vote of thanks passed by the Political Committee", says the paper.

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The Hyderabad question:  
Hindustan's Ambassador told:  
"The Arab countries wish to remain on friendly terms with Hindustan".

Al Ahram reports that the Political Committee of the Arab League has taken a certain decision concerning the Hindustan-Hyderabad dispute. Lebanese Prime Minister Riad Al Solh cabled from Alexandria to the Hindustan Ambassador in Cairo inviting him to go to Alexandria to communicate to him the decision of the Political Committee. The Ambassador arrived at Alexandria yesterday evening (September 12th) and immediately called on Riad Al Solh. Azzam Pasha was present at the meeting.

Al Ahram then goes on to say that the Lebanese Prime Minister told the Ambassador that the Arab governments wished to remain on friendly terms with Hindustan, and that they would very much like to see bloodshed in Hyderabad stopped. The Arab governments would like to see Hindustan's army withdrawn from the territory of Islamic Hyderabad especially as the dispute between the two countries is not so serious as to warrant such drastic action, continued Riad Al Solh.

Azzam Pasha supported the Lebanese Prime Minister saying that the Arab League, being an instrument of peace, would be very glad to see peace reign in Hyderabad. The Ambassador thanked the gentlemen and promised to communicate the decision of the Political Committee to his government. He added, however, that he had received no notification from his government concerning the invasion of Hyderabad territory by Hindustani troops.

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#### Al Ikhwan's criticism of Mr. President

Under the headline: "He excuses himself", Al Ikhwan Al Muslimun writes: "The government of Wizan Hyderabad wrote to Mr. Truman, the President of the U.S.A., requesting him to mediate between it and Hindustan, but he excused himself. The President may well excuse himself seeing that mediation for such small matters as stopping the shedding of human blood, preventing war between two neighbor states, and saving this era from the shame of the molestation of a nation by another by another twenty times bigger than it, are not included in the program of the President of the U.S.A. He is busy with a more serious question, namely the prevention of half of the population of Palestine who were driven out of their homes from returning to their country so that they may not compete with the Jewish thieves who took Palestine by

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WEDNESDAY September 15th, 1948

Beirut September 14 (A.N.A.) - Riad Al Solh Bey, Lebanon's Premier, stated that the names of the members of the new Palestine administration will soon be made known and that this government will be recognized by all the Arab states.

Press editorials concerning the  
Arab provisional government of  
Palestine

Al Misri writes: "Perhaps the most important decision taken by the Political Committee at its last meeting was the establishment of a provisional government in Palestine to represent the whole peoples of Palestine, Moslems, Christians, and Jews. This action should have been taken a long time ago, and we sincerely hope that the new provisional government will start functioning immediately so that the people of Palestine may ease the burden carried at present by the Arab governments, and also for the sake of Palestine herself which should have a legal status before it can be recognized by the nations of the world.

"We sincerely hope that nothing will now stand in the way of forming this new government"...

Under the headline: "The establishment of an Arab government in Palestine will greatly strengthen the Palestinian cause", Al Kutla publishes an article written by Kamel Hatta in which he says that the establishment of a provisional Arab government in Palestine is necessary for enforcing public order in the country.

Akher Sa'a alleges that the provisional  
Government of Palestine will not be  
formed yet

Akher Sa'a says that contrary to press reports, the Arab League's Political Committee has taken no final decision concerning the establishment of an Arab government in Palestine: "The only decision taken by the Political Committee was in connection with the firm attitude that the Arab governments will adopt against the countries which may oppose them at the United Nations", writes the weekly. "It was understood that the Political Committee was going to declare the establishment of an Arab government in Palestine, but the Secretary General of the Arab League declared to the press that the formation of the provisional government would not take place except with the approval of the Palestinians. We understand that the difference existing among the Arab governments concerning the establishment of the Arab government of Palestine has been settled -- or almost. But there was much argument about the nature of the new government, its chief, and its members."

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Al Fachachi versus Azzam

Under the headline: "Iraq suggests a new face for the

- 3 -

WEDNESDAY September 15, 1948

League's secretaryship", Akher Sa'a, the pro-Government weekly which is not always truthful, alleges that Iraqi Prime Minister Al Pachachi has proposed to a senior Egyptian that Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the League, should be replaced by Egyptian Minister of Education Sanhuri Pasha. Al Pachachi was told that Sanhuri Pasha was needed in the Cabinet.

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Sidky Pasha complains of  
mail censorship

Akher Sa'a publishes the text of a letter sent by veteran statesman Sidky Pasha to President of the Egyptian Senate Moykal Pasha, dated September 4th, 1948 and posted from Paris, in which he complained that he had received a personal letter from his office in Cairo which was opened by the Egyptian Censor. The Pasha makes the following remarks:

1. During the last war he was accused of being disloyal to the Allies, yet not once was his mail opened by the Censor because the authorities knew that he was not the kind of man who worked in the dark.

2. The present censorship was imposed to protect state secrets in connection with the Palestinian war. Did the Censor seriously believe that he (the Pasha) could be implicated in conspiracies against his country's interests.

3. The war in Palestine has ended for all practical purposes. The truce has prevented the Arabs from pursuing the war. At any rate his opinions concerning the Palestinian war were well known. (Akher Sa'a then goes on to say that Sidky Pasha explained in his letter the opinions he held, and adds that these opinions are different from those held by the rest of the Egyptians). "I consider that Egypt's real enemies are ignorance, poverty, and disease", says the Pasha in his letter. "It is these enemies on whom a relentless war should be declared."

Akher Sa'a comments on the Pasha's letter by saying: "The Censor is instructed to open all letters going out or coming into Egypt, no matter who sends or receives them. We know that Sidky Pasha's letters used to be opened during the last World War, photographed, and then put back in the envelopes without his discovering what had happened. His telephone was also tapped.

"The letters of the officers of the Egyptian army, including Al Kawawy Bey, are subjected to censorship, yet none of them protested because they know that censorship was imposed for the sake of the country's safety. Some news may leak out unintentionally which may harm the war effort.

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# DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

SATURDAY EVENING September 18th, 1948  
SUNDAY MORNING September 19th, 1948  
MONDAY MORNING September 20th, 1948

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Saturday Evening Sept. 18, 1948

## Press reactions to Bernadotte's murder

Al Zaman, the independent evening daily, writes: "The killers of Bernadotte were dressed in the Hagganah uniform to show that they do not care if the world knows their identity. The Zionists challenge everybody and are afraid of nothing. They know that world politicians will be intimidated by their terrorism."

"The Arabs are sorry for Bernadotte's death. He was not for the Arabs, but he visited the Arab countries many times and was always treated with every courtesy, for treachery is alien to the Arabs who hate to kill an unarmed man."

"The Security Council should now realize that the Zionists are a gang of cut-throats, and it is the Council's duty to take action immediately."

Al Balagh publishes an editorial under the headline: "The Count's blood is on the head of the big nations. He died in line of duty", in which it attacks the Zionists for their abominable crime and then goes on to say: "We must be fair to Bernadotte's memory. We attacked his Palestine policy which we resented, and still resent, bitterly. But he was a great and honest man of the type who is set to the world to tackle its big problems. He was sincerely desirous of solving the Palestinian problem and spared no energy to achieve his aim. He was unsuccessful because the Jews were stubborn. But he failed through no fault of his. It is the big nations which are to blame for his failure. They made the problem difficult to solve and mined his road to success. Yet this unique man never despaired."

"The Count's humaneness was indeed wonderful. He felt deeply for the plight of the Arab refugees and tried very hard to help them. He was a credit to humanity."

"We want to know what the U.S.A., Russia, and England are going to do about this outrage. The bullets that killed Bernadotte were directed at the chests of the leaders of these countries who nursed Zionism as an infant, helped it to grow, and then unleashed it to murder innocent people."

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SUNDAY September 19th, 1948

### Press reaction to Bernadotte's Murder

Under the headline: "Several facts", Al Ikhwan Al Muslimun, official mouthpiece of the Moslem Brotherhood Society, writes: "The murder of Bernadotte unveiled several facts. It has shown for instance that his mediation, or anybody else's, in the Palestinian question, was unnatural because it was mediation between justice and greed. It also showed that the Jews are ungrateful devils.

"World leaders reacted very calmly to the murder. If a United Nations guard or messenger was murdered by the Arabs, these same leaders would have wreaked their vengeance on the Arab countries.

"Among the facts which were revealed by the murder is the fact that Bernadotte was the victim of Truman's policy. Yet if Bernadotte's murderers could reach Truman, they would do to him what they did to Bernadotte, for Bernadotte was merely the executor of Truman's policy and died the victim of the policy of Truman and his like.

"Finally, it should now be clear that the Zionists are criminals and inhuman. They will never have a state of their own if the Arabs can help it."

### Another article by Al Ikhwan Al Muslimun

Under the headline: "Bernadotte's blood will be on the head of Truman", Omar Azmy, one of Al Ikhwan's editors, writes: "Who is responsible for Bernadotte's murder? Only one man is responsible for his murder. He is not Shertock, nor Ben-Gurion, nor Weizmann. He is none other than Truman, the man who gave terroristic Zionism material existence and put life in it. He is the man who used America's international influence to make the United Nations pass the unfair resolution of partition and who recognized the mythical state of Israel a few minutes after it was proclaimed. He is the man who promised a loan to Israel and who exercised pressure on the United Nations (when he saw the Arabs about to destroy the Zionists) to send an international force to Palestine to carry out its partition by force. He continued to pursue this pro-Zionist policy until he was rewarded with the murder of the United Nations envoy who was sent to Palestine by that organization to partition it.

"Truman is therefore not only responsible for disturbing peace in this vitally important region and for the shedding of blood in the Holy Land, but also for the murder of Bernadotte and the forfeiting of the prestige of the United Nations at the hands of the vagabonds whom he supported and still supports.

"How will Truman react about this event? What can he say, when his foolish policy is so well demonstrated in Bernadotte's corpse and the blood that is flowing in Palestine? How will the American representative at the United Nations

- 3 -

SUNDAY September 19th, 1948

face the Assembly which is meeting shortly in Paris? How can he justify now his country's support for these terrorist gangs which were so mean as to murder its very best friend? And what will the American people say about their President's policy which put America in such an awkward position?

"Bernadotte has written with his blood a severe lesson for the democracies. He served the Arabs by his death as he served the Jewish cause when he was alive.

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Al Assas suggests Bernadotte's murder was planned by "some power"

Al Assas (Nokrashi Pasha's mouthpiece) writes: "The Arabs used to complain that Count Bernadotte was prejudiced in favor of the Jews because he considered partition a fait accompli. But while the Count was not pro-Arab, it is only fair to put on record the fact that he tried genuinely to stop the fight in Palestine especially in Jerusalem.

"It is indeed strange that the people who killed him are the very same people whom he saved from starvation and thirst.

"His murder shows that the Zionists are mean and treacherous and should be dealt with severely. But we should not be at all surprised if some foreign power was behind this outrage."

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MONDAY September 20th, 1948

The establishment of an Arab government in Palestine. Al Misri says that King Abdullah agrees

Al Misri (Wafdist daily) writes: "Transjordanian Prime Minister Tewfik Abul Huda Pasha went to Beirut to discuss with Lebanese Prime Minister Riad Al Solh the question of allowing the proposed provisional Arab government of Palestine to exercise its authority in the Transjordanian controlled part of Palestine. The discussions have been crowned with success and it is expected that the proclamation of the new government will take place any moment now.

In an interview with the A.N.A. published by Al Misri, Jamal Al Hussein, Vice-Chairman of the Palestine Arab High Executive, denied that he was the prospective Foreign Minister of the new Palestinian government. He added that the government had not yet been formed but that it would be formed very shortly. He declared that he did not even know who would be chosen as head of the administration.

Al Misri reports that Jamal Al Hussein went to Damascus to see the Syrian authorities and then proceeded to Amman where he arrived yesterday September 19th.

#### The Sudan

Political activities among the Sudanese parties

Al Ahram reports that the National Sudanese Front has decided to send a delegation to Paris "to unmask the imperialistic aims behind the establishment of a Legislative Council in the Sudan." The delegation will be composed of Ali Al Borair (President), and Khodar Hamad, Ahmed Al Sayed Hamad, Ahmed Abdun, Bashir Al Bakry, Dr. Fadl Babakr, and Mohyeldine Saber.

In a statement to Al Ahram, Ali Al Borair alleges that the Sudanese people intend to boycott the elections for the Legislative Council. Not a single person in Wadi Madani has registered his name for the election, while in the provinces of Kasla and Shindi, only 150 registered their names. He then proceeded to make the amusing statement that the inhabitants of Southern Sudan "are not less patriotic than the inhabitants of Northern Sudan who wish to be united to Egypt." He ended the statement by praising Al Merghani Pasha's patriotism.

Al Ahram also reports that the Sudanese delegation in Cairo has decided to send its chairman, Ismail Al Azhary, and its Vice-Chairman Mohamed Nureldine, and two of its members, Ibrahim Al Mufti and Al Mubarak Rizk, to Paris, to try to raise the Sudan question at the U.N. Assembly.

Al Ahram's correspondent in Khartoum reports that he sent a letter to the Sudan Civil Secretary asking him if the Sudan government intended to send a delegation to Paris to

- 5 -

MONDAY September 20th, 1948

express its views in the event of the anti-British Sudanese delegations succeeding to raise the Sudan question at the U.N. The Civil Secretary replied in the negative. The correspondent concludes from this reply that the Sudan government is certain that the Sudanese rebels will not succeed in raising the Sudan question.

In the meantime, adds the correspondent, the Independence Front, supported by Al Mahdi Pasha, intends to send a delegation of its own to Paris which will include Al Sayed Al Sadeek Al Mahdi (Mahdi Pasha's son), Colonel Abdullah Khalil Boy (Secretary General of Al Umma party), Yacoub Osman, (Al Umma's representative in London), and Mohamed Ahmed Omar, (Colonel Abdullah Khalil Boy's assistant). These gentlemen will attempt to refute the allegations which may be made by the representatives of the Sudanese delegations in Cairo and the National Sudanese Front that the majority of the Sudanese wish to be united to Egypt.

Al Berair's statement refuted

Al Ahram quoted Ali Al Berair (See page 4 of this Review), the gentleman who will head the delegation representing the National Sudanese Front, as saying that the inhabitants of Southern Sudan favored unity with Egypt. Al Ahram, however, prints another story to the effect that the "Black Bloc" (composed entirely of negroes from the Southern Sudan) held a meeting at Khartoum in which they decided to support the Legislative Council and contest the elections.

Sudanese Postgraduate Congress  
established as a political party

Al Ahram reports that the Post-graduate Congress has been declared to be a political body. Government officials who are members of the Congress will now have to resign their membership in conformity with the law forbidding government officials to engage in political activities.

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F.S.DIGIT  
(Restricted)

# What's News in Egypt?

## USIS-CAIRO "HEADLINE REPORT"

## PRESS SECTION, AMERICAN EMBASSY

"What's News" is prepared to give American readers a quick, at-a-glance, objective poll of Egyptian newspaper interest; to show what Egyptian papers are "playing up" and what they are "playing down." Where possible, it cross-sections the press--right, left and center--concentrating on major and most influential papers. Topics are listed in the order of the importance given them by editors...and thus are listed in the order in which they claim the eyes of Egyptian newspaper readers.

Explanation of the poll system appears on reverse of this page.

Papers of  
Aug. 26, '48

"Ahram"  
"Assas"  
"Ikhwan"  
"Kotla"  
"Misri"

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
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### ARABIC PRESS

PALESTINE -- General situation; Jews will not evacuate Red Cross zone; fire-exchange between Arabs and Jews before U.N. observers; British aid for Arab refugees (Ah,M); U.S. will protest against Israel for kidnapping U.S. official (Ah,K); U.S. protests against Eastern European countries for their help to Jews and for smuggling arms to Palestine (M); four U.S. bombers seized before being smuggled to Palestine (As,M); Glubb Pasha's article in "Everybody's Weekly" on Palestine problem and Arab refugees (As,I,K,M); Zionist woman terrorist relative of Molotov (Ah,As,K,M)...	266	Ah,As,I,K,M.
WASHINGTON -- Russo-American Consular relations severed; war clouds over Europe, more tension in Russo-American relations (K)...	49	Ah,As,I,K,M.
MOSCOW TALKS -- Stalin recognizes West's right in occupying Berlin and controlling circulation of Eastern currency; official communique on progress of talks expected; talks won't be affected by U.S.-Soviet Consular relations...	48	Ah,As,I,M.
BERLIN -- Russo-American talks to maintain peace at Potsdammer Platz; Montgomery to visit Western Germany...	28	Ah,As,I,K,M.
MONTENEGRO -- Obscurity; fight between Tito's supporters and the Cominform's...	24	Ah,I,M.
GREECE -- Greek Army continues attacks on rebels...	17	Ah,I,K.
FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES -- London conference to close soon...	17	As,M.
LONDON -- Military meeting of Western Union countries...	15	Ah,K,M.
ALEXANDRIA -- New U.S. Ambassador to Egypt visits Egyptian Foreign Minister...	8	Ah,K.
WASHINGTON -- Military Government in Korea terminated (USIS)...	8	As,M.

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-2-

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
LONDON -- U.S. Air base at Lancashire...	7	K..
LONDON -- Bevin to head British delegation to U.N. General Assembly at Paris...	7	Ah.
BEIRUT -- Lebanon and Syria agree to nominate Iraq for Security Council membership to replace Syria...	7	Ah.
LONDON -- Moscow's campaign on European Union accuses Western powers of agitating Europe against Russia...	6	M.
WASHINGTON -- U.S. Navy personnel diverted to anti-submarine training (USIS)...	6	As,M.
GENEVA -- Eastern Europe's delegates at ECOSOC accuse International Bank of discriminating between countries...	5	K.
CHICAGO -- American laborers refuse to support all candidates for Presidency...	5	Ah.
NEW YORK -- Commenting on Consular relations affair, Marshall says his experiences with Moscow have taught him always to expect revenge from Russia...	4	Ah.
WASHINGTON -- U.S. lawmakers to attend Interparliamentary Union (USIS)...	4	As.
WASHINGTON -- U.S. seeks inclusion of West German zones in GATT scope (USIS)...	2	As.
WASHINGTON -- U.S. film exports show decline (USIS)...	2	M.

FRENCH PRESSAugust 26, 1948 papers: "Journal d'Egypte," "Progres Egyptien."

PALESTINE -- Arab League to study unification of Arab command; U.S. to protest against Paro's kidnapping; Jews still occupy Red Cross Zone; aid to refugees; important discussion between Arab officials in Cairo and Alexandria...	48	J,P.
U.S. to organize anti-Communist movement in Far East...	19	J.
PARIS -- Cantonal elections postponed in France...	19	J,P.
WASHINGTON -- End of Grammos battle is first step in reducing opposition of rebels, says Marshall...	19	J,P.
MOSCOW TALKS -- "Truce" on Moscow talks; quadripartite financial conference to be Stalin's new proposal to Western Powers...	18	J,P.
BERLIN -- Will Berlin crisis come to an end? Russo-American negotiations may lead to agreement...	16	J,P.

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Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
ANKARA -- Troubles in Montenegro; Tito's supporters and Cominform men fighting in Yugoslavia's streets...	15	J,P.
WASHINGTON -- U.S. accepts Russian decision to close American Consulate in Vladivostok...	15	P.
WASHINGTON -- Severing Consular relations has no serious consequences on Kremlin talks...	11	J.
LONDON -- Military meeting of Western Union Powers...	9	J.
CAIRO -- Egyptian Delegation to U.N. General Assembly nominated...	9	J.
ROME -- General strike in Sicily as protest against arresting people...	7	P.
ALEXANDRIA -- New U.S. Ambassador to Egypt visits Khashaba Pasha...	6	P.
LONDON -- British Government to consult Commonwealth before answering proposal to join European Union...	6	J.
NEW YORK -- Kosenkina tells journalists: "she jumped to escape and not to commit suicide"...	6	J.

EDITORIALSFRENCH PRESS:

Islam and Christianity -- "Progres Egyptian."

ARABIC PRESS:

Industrial Bank Necessary Step to Improve Egyptian Industry -- "Ahram."

Politics -- "Assas."

A Name not to Be Forgotten -- (on the late Ahmed Abdel Aziz Bey, Chief of Egyptian Commandos in Palestine) -- "Assas."

Vitality of Syria -- (on Syria's position towards Palestine) -- "Ikhwan."

They Deserve Independence -- (on the people of North Western Africa) -- "Ikhwan."

The Egyptian Army -- "Kotla."

English Publications -- (on the British in the Sudan) -- "Misri."

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F.S.DIGEST  
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Papers of

Aug. 27, '48

"Ahram"

"Assas"

"Ikhwan"

"Kotla"

"Sawt el Umma"

Subject:

Points:

Papers using:

## ARABIC PRESS

PALESTINE -- Action in Jerusalem; Jews continue truce violations; Bernadotte warns Jews to evacuate Red Cross zone; Arab refugee problem; Bernadotte asks to meet King Abdullah on refugees (I); Glubb Pasha's statement on refugees (I); unification of Arab armies command to follow that of Iraq and Transjordan (Ah,S); Egyptian and Syrian delegates threaten to withdraw from Red Cross Conference at Stockholm for Jews' participation in it...	134	Ah,As,I,K,S.
BERLIN -- Communists storm Town Hall; Democrats organize demonstration in reply to Communists; Moscow talks might pave for a Military Governors meeting (As)...	64	Ah,As,I,K,S.
MOSCOW TALKS -- British Cabinet meets suddenly to study last results of Moscow talks; Western envoys meet in Moscow to study their Governments' reports on last Kremlin meeting (S); mutual agreement expected...	41	Ah,As,K,S.
GREECE -- Civil war; persecution of rebels continues (I).	20	Ah,As,I,K.
GENEVA -- ECOSOC to hold next Summer session at Geneva instead of Lake Success...	18	Ah,K,S.
BELGRADE -- Will difference between Rumania and Yugoslavia make the latter resort to Western powers?...	11	As.
CAIRO -- Egypt won't conclude air agreement with Union of South Africa except when it knows the latter's attitude towards Palestine...	11	As.
ALEXANDRIA -- Egypt's delegation to U.N. General Assembly..	8	Ah.
TOKYO -- Chino-Japanese agreement to resist Communism in both countries...	7	K.
WASHINGTON -- U.S., Britain and Siam cooperate to control revolution in Malay...	6	Ah.

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-2-

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
WASHINGTON -- Russia has used Kosenkina-Samarin affair as a pretext to close its Consulates in U.S....	6	As.
FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES PROBLEM expected to be presented to U.N. General Assembly at Paris...	6	Ah.
ICEF shipment on way to Palestine (USIS)...	6	As.
ROME -- Italian Government refuses now Danube Convention.	4	Ah.
ROME -- Iran's Shah leaves Italy on way home...	4	As.
LAKE SUCCESS -- Trygve Lie asks lower budget for U.N. (USIS)...	4	Ah, As.
KOREA -- Elections in Soviet zone of Korea...	4	S.
NEW YORK -- Soviet Consul leaves New York...	2	Ah.
WASHINGTON -- Communist cells in U.S. Government...	2	Ah.
PARIS -- Security Council to hold its meeting in Paris from September 7...	2	Ah.
MALTA -- Five Soviet boats arrive suddenly...	2	Ah.
BEIRUT -- Lebanon asks for loan from International Bank...	2	Ah.
WASHINGTON -- President to address Science Centennial (USIS)...	2	As.
WASHINGTON -- First DP's to arrive in U.S. in October (USIS)...	2	Ah.

FRENCH PRESS

August 27, 1948 papers: "Journal d'Egypte," "Progres Egyptien,"

BERLIN -- In protest against postponing City Assembly meeting, 'Red' Berliners storm Town Hall...	36	J, P.
LONDON -- Moscow 'crisis talks' may be settled; agreement on Berlin currency expected...	29	J, P.
PALESTINE -- Bernadotte threatens that Security Council will interfere if Jews refuse to evacuate Red Cross zone...	22	J, P.
ALEXANDRIA -- Premiers of Egypt and Iraq continue talks.	15	J, P.
WASHINGTON -- Soviets use Kosenkina-Samarin case as pretext to close their Consulates in U.S. to avoid contact with West...	14	J, P.
GREECE -- Greek Army in action against rebels...	12	J, P.
ROME -- Is Togliatti's succession under question? Cominform gives order for a shift towards left in Italy...	8	J.

-3-

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
FRENCH CABINET to hold important meeting today...	7	P.
MOSCOW -- Soviet Press attacks Finnish Government...	6	J.
BELGRADE -- Tito protests to Rumania...	6	J.
WASHINGTON -- 205,000 European refugees admitted in U.S...6		P.
ROME -- Italy claims rights to Danube control...	6	P.
WASHINGTON -- Kosenkina's letters translated and sent to U.S. State Department...	3	P.

EDITORIALSFRENCH PRESS:

European Parliament...A Force for Equilibrium between the Cominform and the Dollar -- "Journal."

ARABIC PRESS:

Crisis of Telephone Communications Between Cairo and Alexandria -- "Ahram."  
Problems of the Beginning of the Scholastic Year Have to Be Treated -- "Ahram."

Fallacies that Should Be Corrected -- (on necessity for Arab propaganda to correct the wrong ideas the Western public opinion has about the Arabs) -- "Assas."

Friends and Enemies -- (on Italy's help to Palestine's Jews) -- "Ikhwan."  
The Individual and the State -- "Ikhwan."  
Industrial Education in Egypt Should Be Improved by the Ministry of Education -- "Ikhwan."

Is it an International Army or a Truce Observation Group? -- (on the big number of observers in Palestine) -- "Kotla."

The National Bank and the Process of its Egyptianization.-- "Sawt el Umma."

\*\*\* END OF EDITORIALS \*\*\*

# What's News in Egypt?

F.S.DIGES  
(Restricted)

USIS-CAIRO "HEADLINE REPORT"

PRESS SECTION, AMERICAN EMBASSY

"What's News" is prepared to give American readers a quick, at-a-glance, objective poll of Egyptian newspaper interest; to show what Egyptian papers are "playing up" and what they are "playing down." Where possible, it cross-sections the press--right, left and center--concentrating on major and most influential papers. Topics are listed in the order of the importance given them by editors...and thus are listed in the order in which they claim the eyes of Egyptian newspaper readers.

Explanation of the poll system appears on reverse of this page.

Papers of  
Aug. 30, '48

"Ahram"  
"Assas"  
"Ikhwan"  
"Misri"  
"Sawt el Umma"

Subject:

Points: Papers using:

## ARABIC PRESS

PALESTINE -- Action; Bernadotte warns Jews to "agree to cease fire"; Security Council meets today to discuss recent Palestine developments (Ah); chief truce observer Lundstroem arrives in Cairo; "Pravda" criticizes U.S.-British policy in Palestine (Ah); U.S. destroyers smuggle Jews and ammunitions to Palestine under pretext of observing coast (M); anonymous threat to U.N. observers' headquarters (M); "revenge" is aim of Arabs (M); Stern gang accuses U.S. and Belgian Consulates of anti-Jewish and pro-Arab activities (M)...	191	Ah,As,I,M,S.
FRANCE -- Ministerial crisis; Ramadier forms new cabinet; refuses to do latter (Ah,M)...	46	Ah,As,I,M,S.
BERLIN -- General situation; Communist plan to overthrow Government; financial chaos (M)...	36	Ah,As,I,M,S.
MOSCOW TALKS -- Development of...	35	Ah,As,I,M,S.
SWITZERLAND -- Members of European parliaments to study the drafting of a constitution for the European Assembly...	17	Ah,As.
MADRAS -- Official circles pessimistic about relations with Hyderabad (Ah); Britain's attitude towards the conflict (I)...	14	Ah,I.
BRITAIN opposes suggestion of U.N. Empire control...	13	Ah,M.
BAHREIN -- London political observers believe Kremlin wants control of Bahrein petrol...	11	Ah,M.
INDONESIA -- Dutch Government decides to evacuate Indonesian Republicans from Batavia (As); Dutch-Indonesian conflict increases (S)...	11	As,S.
GREECE -- Fighting...	7	Ah,As.
GENEVA -- UNESCO session ends...	6	Ah.

-2-

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
RUMANIA -- Cabinet reshuffle...	6	M.
KURDS prepare revolt...	6	M.
ITALIAN COLONIES -- Egypt supports <b>their</b> national aspirations...	5	As.
IRAN -- Tension increases; Communist Party threatens Government...	4	Ah.
DANUBE -- Fate of Danube still uncertain...	4	As.
ROME -- Government-Communist conflict expected at next Italian Parliamentary session on September 13...	4	Ah.
POLAND -- Peace Congress ends...	3	Ah.
BURMA -- Fighting...	2	Ah.

FRENCH PRESS

PALESTINE -- General situation; Bernadotte warns Jews to agree to "cease fire"; both parties accept to evacuate "neutral zone" of Jerusalem; Pope Pius offers \$50,000 for Arab refugees (J)...	40	J,P.
FRANCE -- Ministerial crisis; Ramadier refuses to form new Cabinet...	40	J,P.
DOVER -- Four Egyptian swimmers start to cross Channel; Hassan Abdel Rohim's success...	16	J,P.
LISBON -- Franco-Don Juan meeting...	16	J,P.
BERLIN -- General situation; Americans accused of setting up "another Kosenkina affair" in Berlin...	14	J,P.
IRAN -- Communist Party threatens Government...	13	J.
MOSCOW TALKS -- Development of...	13	J,P.
ROME -- arrest of members of the Labor Party accused of having participated in the trouble following the attempt made against Togliatti's life...	12	J,P.
RUMANIA -- Cabinet reshuffle...	9	J,P.
BAHREIN -- London believes Kremlin wants to control Bahrain petrol...	9	P.
FINLAND -- Anniversary of Finnish Communism...	6	J,P.
POLAND -- Peace Congress ends...	6	P.
BRITAIN does not recognize U.N. right of controlling Empire...	6	P.
UNITED STATES -- Air show...	6	J,P.

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Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
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EDITORIALS

FRENCH PRESS

Franco-Don Juan talks -- "Journal d'Egypte."

ARABIC PRESS

New Ministries that should Be Formed in Egypt -- "Ahram."  
Where will we Be in a Month's Time? -- (referring to the international situation resulting from the Moscow talks) -- "Ahram."

A Literal Translation -- (referring to what the Wafdist newspapers write encouraging the nation to "revolt" and pointing out to the nation's refusal to do so) -- "Assas."

The Berlin Problem -- "Ikhwan."  
Facts and Appearances -- (referring to the responsibility which should be borne by every Egyptian in his work) -- "Ikhwan."

Faint Hope -- (on the situation in Palestine and the setting up of a neutral Red Cross Zone in Jerusalem by the evacuation of Arab and Jewish forces from it) -- "Misri."

The Seriousness of the U.N.'s Next Meeting Asks for Preparation and Strength -- "Sawt el Umma."

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# What's News in Egypt?

**USIS-CAIRO "HEADLINE REPORT"**
**PRESS SECTION, AMERICAN EMBASSY**

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Papers of  
Sept. 13, '48

"Ahram"  
"Assas"  
"Ikhwan"  
"Kotla"  
"Misri"  
"Sawt el Umma"

Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
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## ARABIC PRESS

<u>PALESTINE</u> -- General situation; Arab League Political Committee holds its last meeting; Palestine truce violations; British Jews exert effort to get their Government to recognize Israel State. (Ah, H)...	117	Ah, As, I, K, M, S.
<u>PARIS</u> -- Four-Power Conference on Italian colonies to meet today; (K. headline reads "U.N. to decide future of Italian Colonies...").	59	Ah, As, I, K, M, S.
<u>NEW DELHI</u> -- India-Hyderabad disturbances...	50	Ah, As, I, K, M.
<u>BERLIN</u> -- Communist stage rally in Berlin...	40	Ah, M, S.
<u>GRECO-YUGOSLAV</u> frontier incidents...	26	As, I, M.
<u>LONDON</u> -- Three-man Standing Committee on Berlin meets to discuss instructions to be sent to Western Powers envoys for new approach to the Kremlin on the Berlin crisis...	26	Ah, K, M.

Other stories in the local press include Washington talks on possible U.S. backing up of Western European Alliance as a result of actual Berlin situation; increase of disturbances in Burma; labor strikes in France; new French Cabinet composed of 8 different parties; Austria Government puts out "White Book" on Russian activities in Austria...

## FRENCH PRESS

September 13, 1948 papers: "Journal d'Egypte," "Progres Egyptien."

<u>PALESTINE</u> -- Political Committee holds last meeting in Alexandria; Jewish truce violations; Azzam Pasha Press conference...	55	J, P.
<u>ROME</u> -- Development of Inter-Parliamentary Conference...	26	J, P.
<u>POLAND</u> -- Famine threatens Poland...	23	J, P.
<u>JINNAH'S DEATH</u> ...	20	J, P.

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Subject:	Points:	Papers using:
<u>BERLIN</u> -- Communist stage rally...	19	J,P.
<u>NEW DELHI</u> -- Indo-Hyderabad disturbances...	17	J,P.
<u>DE GAULLE</u> -- asks for new elections...	15	J,P.
<u>PARIS</u> -- Four-Power Conference on future of Italian colonies starts...	14	J,P.
<u>LONDON</u> -- Press comments on Moscow talks (J); probability of Western diplomats' approach to Moscow on question of Berlin crisis (P)...	12	J,P.

Other stories in the French press include probability of Marshall Plan for Middle East; Washington's talks on possible U.S. support of Western European Alliance in view of Berlin situation...

### EDITORIALS

#### FRENCH PRESS

##### "Progres Egyptien."

"A Funny Peace." -- (this editorial comments on the situation in Berlin and said that if we were not just coming out of a war it would suffice to start another one. It goes on to say that things could be settled if the Powers were determined to do so...).

#### ARABIC PRESS

##### "Ahram."

"Scandinavia And The Call For A Western Alliance." -- (referring to the recent meeting of the Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Foreign Ministers and their discussion of the possibilities of forming a military alliance between them. This alliance is "strongly linked with the history of international politics in this latest period," it says. The Scandinavian countries' policy had always been one of neutrality but recent developments have made their position between the two blocs rather critical. Sweden, however, still seems to be determined to remain neutral although there are conflicting opinions in the country. But Norway and Denmark's commercial relations are linked with the Anglo-Saxons. What is going to happen to the Scandinavian unity will only be known after the coming Swedish elections on September 19...).

"Bargains And Decisions." -- (this is the title of this editorial on the Egyptian Foreign Minister's and the rest of the delegates' leaving for Europe for U.N. General Assembly meeting. "Our sympathy is with the Egyptian delegation for we know the weight of the yoke they are carrying on their shoulders; we know that they are going to carry out their mission among nations which do not realize the importance of our case..." The editorial comments on the difficulties with which the Egyptian delegation is going to be faced, and the responsibility it has).

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"Ikhwan."

"He Apologizes." -- (Nizam of Hyderabad's Government wrote to Truman asking him to mediate between it and India in their conflict and the President "apologized." Ikhwan comments on this step of Truman's saying that mediating in such a case as this which "avoids bloodshed, prevention of war between two neighboring countries is not part of the "program of the President of the United States who is concerned with something more important -- the prevention of the return of half the inhabitants of Palestine who were sent out of their homes to return..." The editorial also refers to the French and British support of Dutch "Imperialism" in Indonesia and concludes by running down Western civilization "which feeds on injustice.").

"Misri."

"Pakistan's Loss." -- (paying tribute to the late leader of Pakistan, Mohamed Ali Jinnah, the editorial says that Pakistan has lost its "only leader" and the Moslem world has lost one of its most competent men. It praises how he was able to free a big country from imperialism and from the "followers of another religion" without war. It is Jinnah's faith that enabled him to realize the dream of an independent Pakistan.

"Azzam Pasha." -- (this editorial praises Azzam Pasha for his "huge effort" in the recent meeting of the Arab League Political Committee. The Arab delegates have taken this opportunity, it says, to thank Azzam Pasha. And he really deserves gratitude for the contributions he makes to the Palestine problem, ignoring the criticism and campaigns against him, and doing his best to serve the Arabs.

"Sawt ol Umma."

"The Inter-Parliamentary Conference And Deep-Rooted Imperialism." -- (the Inter-Parliamentary Conference proves, according to this editorial, that the world is still "far from being rid of the centuries-old attitude of imperialism." "We still live in a world of wolves and there is no way out for us except to depend on ourselves and reinforce our material and spiritual power and eventually free ourselves from the fetters binding us, and free ourselves from all imperialism and bondage with our own hands").



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Papers of  
Sept. 15, '48

"Ahram"  
"Assas"  
"Ikhwan"  
"Kotla"  
"Misri"  
"Sawt el Umma"

Subject:

Points:

Papers using:

### ARABIC PRESS

<u>HYDERABAD</u> -- Strong resistance offered to Indian invaders; Security Council to hear case regarding Indian invasion tomorrow...	106	Ah,As,I,K,M,S.
<u>PALESTINE</u> -- Truce violations; Glubb Pasha accuses Czechoslovakia of sending equipment to Zionists; Bernadotte accuses Jews at Security Council...	71	Ah,As,I,K,M,S.
<u>PARIS</u> -- Development of talks on Italian colonies...	48	Ah,As,K,M,S.
<u>BERLIN</u> -- General situation...	29	Ah,I,M.
<u>LONDON</u> -- Western envoys to meet Molotov and resume Moscow talks...	29	Ah,K,S.
<u>BRITAIN</u> -- Demobilization to be postponed; (I. headline reads: "Britain prepares for third world war...")...	48	Ah,As,I,M.

### FRENCH PRESS

<u>HYDERABAD</u> -- Invasion of by Indian troops...	22	J,P.
<u>MOSCOW TALKS</u> -- Resumption of; New Molotov-Western Powers meeting...	22	J,P.
<u>BERLIN</u> -- General situation...	19	J,P.
<u>BRITAIN</u> -- Postponement of demobilization...	17	J,P.
<u>PARIS</u> -- No agreement as yet reached on future of Italian colonies...	16	J,P.
<u>GENERAL CLAY</u> -- Press conference in Berlin...	11	J,P.
<u>FRANCE</u> -- Queuille's cabinet obtains majority vote at National Assembly...	8	P.

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EDITORIALSFRENCH PRESS"Journal d'Egypte."

"The Truth About The Polish 'Tito Affair'" -- (this editorial refers to the resignation of Gomulka, secretary general of the Polish Labor Party, saying that even the keenest Communist will react when they realize that "the famous 'conflict of classes' is only aimed at protecting Soviet interests).

ARABIC PRESS"Ahram."

"The Hyderabad Tragedy -- An Introduction And Five Acts." -- (this editorial reviews the trouble between India and Hyderabad from the very beginning -- August 15, 1947, when India obtained her independence and two of its states decided they wanted their independence too -- among these were Kashmir and Hyderabad. This is called the 'introduction' of the tragedy. From there the editorial proceeds to describe the development of the trouble).

"Assas."

"Wealth Can Be Found Both In The Sea And The Desert." -- (this editorial comments on the recent talks on Egypt's wealth in water and desert resources referring to the existence of petrol wells and mineral mines. The editorial comments saying why look for such difficult things while the deserts can be cultivated for there are many water wells hidden in them; fishing industry should also be developed; the quantity of fish is abundant. Talking of these undeveloped "treasures" this editorial says that their development 'does not require a knowledge of geology).

"Ikhwan."

"The Revival Of Italian Imperialism." -- (Ikhwan comments on the developments and decision of the Four-Power talks on the future of Italian colonies saying that these Powers are forgetting all about what they had said during the war concerning these colonies and the way Italy treated them; they had said that Italy cut them from all "means of cultural, national and economic revival so that they could become tools in the hands of Italian imperialists who deprived them of all human rights." Part of what they had said was true but now they are ignoring their own statements and, according to British and French spokesmen, the only decision which the representatives of the Four Powers reached was to return Somaliland to Italy. Ikhwan disapprovingly comments on this act of theirs).

"France's Deterioration." -- (this editorial compares France at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th with France today saying that among the reasons for this deterioration is "her imperialistic ambitions"; France should "courageously recognize their national, human, and political rights" of the North African countries and make friends rather than enemies of them).

"Misri."

"The Temporary Palestine Government." -- (one of the main decisions of the Arab League Political Committee, according to Misri, was that concerning the formation of a "temporary government in Palestine" Misri approves of this plan and expresses its hope that no time will be lost into its execution and that other such "right steps" will follow which, it hopes, will "decide the future of this problem which will only be solved, as the majority of the Arab leaders have said, by fighting.").

# DAILY REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



**For Distribution to U.S. Embassy Personnel only.**

**EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.**

MORNING PAPERS

FRIDAY September 17th, 1948

Arab Affairs

Jamal Al Hussein says Arab government of Palestine will be established within 24 hours

Al Ahram publishes a message from its Beirut correspondent in which he says that Jamal Al Hussein, Vice-Chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee who is in Beirut at present, has made a statement to the effect that the Arab provisional government of Palestine will be formed within the next twenty-four hours and that its seat will either be in Naplus or Gaza.

Al Ahram also reports that the Arab higher Committee held a meeting yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Haj Amin Al Hussein to discuss the formation of the new government. It was decided at the meeting to send Hussein Al Khalidi to Beirut to invite the members of the Executive Council to meet at the earliest opportunity in one of the Arab towns of Palestine. It was also decided, continues Al Ahram, to send Ahmed Hilmy Pasha to Amman to discuss with King Abdullah questions pertaining to the establishment of the provisional government, particularly the question of making Jerusalem the seat of the new government. "It is known", explains Al Ahram, "that Jerusalem is at present in the hands of the Arab Legion, and that Hilmy Pasha was appointed Governor-General of that city by King Abdullah. His Majesty's permission is therefore required before Jerusalem can become the seat of the new provisional government. Ahmed Hilmy Pasha will also seek His Majesty's approval of the new members of the Executive Council and its functions which would have to be specified, and will discuss with him the task of the Transjordanian military authorities who occupy certain parts of Palestine. Although the Political Committee has left all these questions for the Palestinians to settle for themselves, the members of the Executive Council feel that it is their duty to confer on all matters pertaining to the new Arab government with His Majesty King Abdullah to ensure the speedy execution of whatever decisions may be taken."

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FRIDAY September 17th, 1948

### Bornadotto finds the Jews guilty of truce violation

Al Ahram reports that the Arab League Secretariat issued a statement to the effect that it had complained to the Mediator that the Jews had launched an air and land offensive against the villages of Ein Ghazal, Agzoom, and Gab', and driven their inhabitants out of their homes after killing some men, women, and children. The Mediator's observers investigated the charges and found them correct. The Mediator sent a letter to Mr. Shortcock holding him responsible for this outrage and asking him to allow the inhabitants return to their homes, adds the League's statement.

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### A unified Eastern policy

Al Ahram writes: "Discussions are taking place at present between some Arab and Eastern states with a view to unifying their foreign policy."

### Syrian President's representative describes the pitiful condition of the Arab refugees

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimun publishes the text of a report submitted by Sheikh Nimr Al Khateeb to the Syrian President concerning the Arab refugees in Palestine and Transjordan. Sheikh Al Khateeb was sent by the Syrian President to Palestine and Transjordan to report on the conditions under which the Arab refugees are living. In his report, the Sheikh says that each refugee in Amman gets only one loaf per day and nothing else, and that the refugees are entirely dependent on charity for their subsistence. Men, women, and children sleep in the open without blankets or mattresses. Their clothes are torn and dirty, and most of them have had no bath since they fled from home.

### Other news

Al Assas reports that Mr. Shortcock held a press conference yesterday September 16th at Tel Aviv and told newspaper reporters that the Jews were contemplating launching a military offensive against the Arabs in the near future. The daily prints the story inside a box under the headline: "We wish they would".

The same daily quotes the Lebanese press as saying that the President of the Syrian Republic will visit Baghdad towards the end of September to discuss the non-central union between Syria and Iraq, economically, politically, and militarily. (It is not clear what the paper means by the expression "non-central union". - Ed.)

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FRIDAY September 17th, 1948

## North African Affairs

"The appointment of Al Senussi is the last sacrifice the Tripolitarians are prepared to make for the sake of Libya's unity".

Al Ahram publishes a message from its correspondent in Tripolitania in which he says that Al Sayed Basheer Al Sandawi, Secretary of the Libyan liberation front who visited Cairo recently to confer with Prime Minister Nokrashi Pasha, is back in Tripoli. The Gentleman told Al Ahram's correspondent that all the inhabitants of Libya wish to have Enir Al Senussi as their ruler in order to ensure the unity of Libya. The correspondent then goes on to say: "This ( the appointment of Al Senussi) is the last sacrifice the Tripolitarians are prepared to make for the sake of Libya's unity."

## Egyptian politics

Last night's Al Mokattam reported that a well known personality will shortly resign from a certain party. The daily uses the expression "another well known personality" which implies that Al Sayed Solim Pasha will shortly follow the example of Taha Al Siba'i Pasha and resign from the Kutla party. If this prophecy takes place, Al Kutla will have only one leading personality, namely Makram Ebeid Pasha.

Al Ahram quotes Minister of Communications Dissuki Abaza Pasha as saying to its reporter that there is no rift between his party, the Liberal Constitutional, of which he is Secretary General, and the Saadist party.

How and why was Amin Yussuf Bey appointed Minister in Washington?

Sawt Al Umma publishes today an interesting story concerning Senator Amin Yussuf Bey, former Minister in Washington. It says that the gentleman was appointed Minister in Washington by the late Towfik Nessim Pasha in 1936 because "some woman whom Nessim Pasha could not refuse a favor asked him to appoint the man." The daily then goes on to say that Amin Yussuf waylaid Nessim Pasha at street corners, at his home, and at his office that the Pasha had to give him the job in the end. One day former Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Lutfi Al Sayed Pasha asked Prime Minister Towfik Nessim Pasha: "Why did you appoint this ass Amin Yussuf as Minister in Washington?" "Because he is an ass and I wanted him well out of the way", retorted the Prime Minister.

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FRIDAY September 17th, 1948

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimun hits at the  
Americans and President Truman

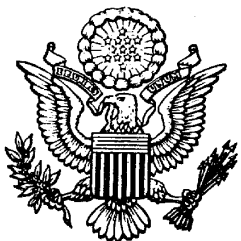
Al Misri reported on September 15th that the Ethiopian Minister in Washington was invited to a meeting to hear an address by President Truman and that when the Minister arrived at the meeting he was told to sit in a place reserved for Negroes. The gentleman protested and left.

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimun comments on the story by saying: "The Americans with their peculiar mentality may argue that if the usher knew who the Ethiopian gentleman was, he would not have been so rude to him. But we the Moslems who were taught to be polite by our Islamic religion, believe that it is mean and low to differentiate between one man and another because of their color or race.

"The meeting in which the Ethiopian Minister was insulted was held to hear a speech by President Truman. If President Truman was weighed by the same standard as Christ weighed humanity, he would be less humane than most of the men who were forced to sit at the meeting in the special place reserved for Negroes. Christ does not consider a man to be humane who allows havoc and destruction to be wreaked on Bethlehem and Nazareth."

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# REVIEW OF THE ARABIC PRESS



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EMBASSY OF THE U.S.A., CAIRO-EGYPT.

MORNING PAPERS

PAG

THURSDAY September 16, 1948.

Arab Affairs

The establishment of a provisional  
government in Palestine

*1st For  
To A - NA, NAA  
over work*

Al Ahram publishes some interesting stories concerning the proposed establishment of a provisional government in Palestine. It says that the Palestine Arab Higher Committee met last night, September 15th, under the chairmanship of Haj Amin Al Husseini, Palestine's Mufti, in order to discuss the establishment of the government in question. The members of the Arab Committee decided to invite all its members to a meeting to be held either in Jerusalem or in some Arab capital in order to discuss the steps which should be taken to proclaim the provisional government of Palestine before September 21st.

The new Arab state of Palestine will be a Republic, declares Al Ahram, and its President will be chosen by the Executive Council. "While the name of Haj Amin Al Husseini is in the forefront as the candidate for the Presidency of the new Arab state, the responsible Arab circles believe that there are things which should be considered before he is proclaimed a President", says Al Ahram. "It is therefore decided that Al Sayed Jamal Al Husseini should go to Beirut to see the President of the Lebanese Republic and then to Amman to see King Abdullah.

"Among the non-Arab nations which intimated their readiness to recognize the new Arab state as soon as it is proclaimed are: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Greece, and China. Preliminary contacts took place in order to ensure the smooth cooperation between the members of the new government and the military governors of the Arab occupied territory."

The expenses of the new government  
will be borne by the Arab governments

Al Ahram then goes on to say: "The state and the government will need money for the administration of the various departments. When the Political Committee approved the establishment of an Executive Council sometime ago, it put a

- 3 -

THURSDAY September 16th, 1948

"Al Mussawar (independent pictorial weekly) says that Transjordanian Minister of Defense Fawzy Al Molky Pasha told the Arab League's Political Committee that King Abdullah did not think that the proposed Arab government of Palestine would be truly representative of the Palestinian people.

Al Ikhwan also publishes the following story:  
AMMAN September 15 (A.N.A.) - Fawzy el-Molky Pasha, Transjordanian Minister of Defense, on his return from the Alexandria meetings of the Arab League Political Committee, stated that the talks had been characterized by their frankness and the practicability of thought.

He told Pressmen that the Transjordanian delegation expressed its viewpoint as directed by King Abdullah which had been received by everyone with great interest and consideration.

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The Egyptian government refuses  
 permission to the Moslem Brotherhood  
 to collect contributions for the  
 Palestine refugees

Under screaming headlines, Al Ikhwan Al Muslimun, Moslem Brotherhood organ, publishes a story to the effect that the Brotherhood applied for permission to collect contributions in Egypt in aid of the Arab refugees of Palestine, but the Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs refused to grant it permission. The application was sent to the Ministry by Azzam Pasha who endorsed it with his own recommendation but the Ministry turned it down because according to Article 15 of the law No. 49 of the year 1945, such applications should be submitted at least one month before the time the contributions may be collected.

Al Ikhwan expresses indignation at the government's refusal and points out that permission was granted by the Egyptian authorities to the Nile Valley Committee for Palestine to collect contributions within twelve hours of the Committee requesting permission.

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Moslem Brotherhood Society avoids  
 committing itself on future policy

Al Ikhwan Al Muslimun, official mouthpiece of the Moslem Brotherhood society, publishes an editorial headlined: "The expected war", which is rather interesting not because it contains interesting political views but because it contains none. The article occupies a full column and expresses the opinion that war will break out in the near future and that the Egyptians should train themselves from now to do without luxuries. The paper, however, does not say what attitude Egypt or even the Moslem Brotherhood society should adopt towards the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom in the event of war breaking out.

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THURSDAY September 16, 1948

The State Department comments on  
 Seif Al Islam Abdullah's statement  
 on U.S. - Yemenite relations  
 (see Review of Sept. 14th)

Al Ahram published a story on September 14th, in which it quoted Seif Al Islam Abdullah of Yemen as saying to its reporter that Yemen had decided to discontinue the economic talks with the U.S.A. and the discussions concerning oil prospecting in Yemen, because of America's attitude towards the Palestinian question.

Today's Al Misri publishes a story to the effect that a State Department spokesman commented on the story by saying that the Department knew nothing about the Prince's statement and that no discussions, economic or otherwise, between the U.S.A. and Yemen took place since the Prince's visit to the U.S.A. last year.

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Dr. Bayard Dodge makes a statement  
 on Arab affairs

Al Misri publishes the following interesting story:  
 LONDON September 15 (A.N.A.) - The importance of combatting communism in the Arab world by reducing class divisions was stressed by Dr. Baynard Dodge, former President of the American University in Beirut, addressing the Royal Central Asian Society in London.

Speaking of Arab progress inspired by independence, Dr. Dodge said: "It is essential that progress should apply to all groups of the community and that the Arabs should avoid class divisions which give the Russians just the chance that they want."

Since the end of the war, independence has become something very real and there have been remarkable developments in political and civic life. One intimation of Arab maturity, he said, was the skill and dignity of Arab diplomats and the important part that Arab delegations played in the United Nations.

"The Arab League is one of the most important developments of the Arab world," Dr. Dodge declared. "It is the first time that the Arabs have been united in other than a religious or feudal federation and the League is important and encouraging."

He said that the Jews were helping to strengthen the Arab League by uniting the Arabs in face of a common enemy. Dr. Dodge added, however, that the war in Palestine was holding up civic developments in the Arab countries.

"Arab progress, inspired by independence is spontaneous and indigenous," he concluded. "The chief problem the Arabs have to face is that of blending the good things of the West with the good things of the East without being contaminated by evil things from abroad."

Azzam Pasha challenges the Jews

Secretary General of the Arab League Azzam Pasha gave the following interview to Al Mussawar:

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THURSDAY September 16th, 1948

Q. Has the League taken precautions to thwart the Jewish offensive which is said to be taking place this week?

A. The Arab League countries are fully prepared. The Jews will meet with destruction this time if they are foolish enough to launch an offensive. I challenge them to attack and they will see what will happen to them.

Q. Do you believe that the Arab countries will also defeat the Jews in the diplomatic field?

A. We are superior to them in everything. We defeated them politically more than once, but President Truman intervened at the last minute to save them, and we could not enjoy political victory in the international field. I hope that this time the President will not intervene and that we shall enjoy diplomatic as well as military victory at the same time.

Q. Will the Palestinian government form an army of its own?

A. The Arab League has turned the Liberation Army into an army for the state of Palestine. It is larger and better equipped than any Arab army except that of Egypt.

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#### Arithmetic

Al Mussawar writes:

Mr. Truman + the Presidential elections = zero  
Stalin + Churchill = Hitler  
The U.S.A. - the dollar = a millon  
U.N. - Arab League = freedom  
Palestine X truce = defeat  
Members of the U.N. ÷ themselves = injustice  
Egypt - the Sudan = famine .

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#### India rejects Arab offer of Mediation

Al Assas writes: "It was said in political circles in Cairo yesterday that the Indian government had rejected the offer made by the Arab governments to mediate in the dispute between India and Hyderabad, because the Indian government is of the opinion that the dispute is purely an internal affair. It designates its military campaign as a police measure made necessary for the sake of the Hindu population of Hyderabad who constitute the majority."

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